UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24699
21 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to inform you herewith that the measures taken in my country, Tajikistan, by the political leadership, represented by the President and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, Akbarsho Iskandorov, and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, for the peaceful settlement of the conflict, the cessation of the confrontations between local armed groups and the creation of normal peaceful and stable conditions for the people affected by the armed conflict in the Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube regions have unfortunately not been successful. Innocent people continue to perish, many have been forced to abandon the places where they were born and raised and children, women and old people are suffering.

Many industrial, agricultural and public facilities have been destroyed and housing in particular has suffered.

Industrial and agricultural output has fallen sharply, as has production and sale of livestock and the movement of freight by all means of transport. The rate of inflation and the general deterioration in the financial situation are increasing rapidly. The standard of living of the population, especially young people, large families, retired persons, workers and members of collective farms continues to decline. Crime is on the increase. Famine threatens Tajikistan.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan requests you to send a peacemaking mission and to provide humanitarian aid to Tajikistan urgently.

An emergency aid fund has been established in Tajikistan and we appeal to the world community, the public organizations of the United States, Europe, Asia and Latin America and private donors to make generous donations to our fund, which will be used to meet the needs of refugees, to rebuild hospitals, schools, mosques and industrial and agricultural centres and to build housing. We appeal to you, in the context of the current reorganization of the structure of the United Nations Secretariat, to ensure that the appropriate branches and specialized agencies of the United Nations take the necessary action, with the cooperation and under the responsibility of the

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, to provide assistance in the reconstruction of the towns, districts and inhabited places damaged in the conflict.

The leadership of the Republic of Tajikistan, at the national level and in its relations with the international community, will in all cases be guided by the desire to save lives, provide timely material and moral aid and support to those in need in the areas of armed conflict and alleviate human suffering.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Tajikistan to the
United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24700
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached joint letter, dated 19 October 1992, from Mr. Selim Bešlagić, President of the Coordination Council of Tuzla Region, and Mr. Zeljko Knez, Commander of the Regional Staff Defence of Tuzla.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
REGIONAL STAFF DEFENCE OF TUZLA
COORDINATION COUNCIL OF TUZLA REGION

NUMBER: 01/1422/92; 01/1384

DATE: 19 OCTOBER 1992.

On the territories of Srebrenica, Konjević Polje and Cerska, there are about 80,000 exhausted people who have been surrounded by the aggressor for more than six months. Food, medicaments, footwear, clothes and the other essential necessities have fallen away long ago.

Furthermore, in the last seven days the aggressor's army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has thrown in about 10,000 of its soldiers with large-scale war technics. The aggressor heartlessly attacks innocent and unarmed people. In the aggressor's attacks aviation takes part as well, and the most destructive means are used, including air-to-land rockets.

The people are faced with massacre. Our most recent knowledge of the situation shows the dramatic situation in these territories. In the surrounding areas, the people remain powerless before the approaching butchers.

In Kamenica and Cerska the Chetniks are attacking the villages and entering. Even a delay of 48 hours would be too long in order for this unarmed people to be saved.

We appeal to UNPROFOR and the whole world public opinion to organize international activity in order to rescue these people. We request that a convoy with humanitarian aid be sent and that the corridor be restituted in order to save these civilians from total devastation.

President of the Coordination
Council of Tuzla Region

(Signed) Selim BEŠLAGIĆ

Commander of the Regional Staff
Defence of Tuzla

(Signed) Zeljko KNEZ

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24701
21 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that an Iranian aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the area of Mandali at 1600 hours on 18 October 1992. The aircraft flew some 80 to 100 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace, penetrating 5-10 kilometres beyond the border, at an altitude of 7,500 metres and a speed of 900 kilometres per hour.

This provocative act constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries and a solid indication of Iran's evil intentions towards Iraq, as well as reflecting Iran's unwillingness to establish security and stability along the common border. Coming as it does at a time of fresh incidents of infiltration by individuals pressed into acts of sabotage inside Iraq by the Iranian regime, the Government of the Republic of Iraq vigorously protests against this act of aggression, holds the Iranian side fully responsible for such acts - which are subject to international prohibition - and demands that Iran desist from such action in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-51744 3742e (E) 221092 221092

221092

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/571
S/24702
21 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement by His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina made on 20 October 1992 at Geneva.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Joint statement issued at Geneva on 19 October 1992 by the President of Yugoslavia and the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Having met on 19 October 1992 at Geneva under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, wish to make the following statement:

1. The two Presidents welcomed the invitation of the Co-Chairmen to hold this meeting and expressed their appreciation to them. The two Presidents are of the view that the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia represents the forum for resolving outstanding problems in the area of the former Yugoslavia and pledge their support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen. They reaffirmed all commitments entered into at the international conference in London. Their meeting took place in an open, frank atmosphere and addressed a wide range of issues in a comprehensive fashion.

2. They reaffirm the commitments of the International Conference in London on the inviolability of existing borders other than through changes reached by peaceful agreement. They further reaffirm that a comprehensive political solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be found by agreement between the Republic's three constituent peoples within the International Conference at Geneva. All questions concerning succession of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be resolved within the framework of the International Conference or, as appropriate, bilaterally.

3. The two Presidents agree that efforts should be intensified at all levels and by all parties involved in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina to effectuate an immediate cessation of hostilities.

4. They agree on the urgent need to end the blockade of and to demilitarize Sarajevo and other cities with the assistance and under the supervision of the United Nations Protection Force. In this connection the two Presidents express the hope that the work of the Mixed Military Working Group in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be carried out intensively with participation at senior military level. The Mixed Military Working Group should meet in continuous and uninterrupted session.

5. They welcome the statement by the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference issued at Geneva on 13 October last and will within their respective competencies see that it is carried out as soon as possible. President Cosic informed President Izetbegovic that he had received a report today to the effect that Bosnian Serbs' military aircraft had been confined to hangars; upon his return to Belgrade he intended to sign an agreement with

Bosnian Serb representatives transferring these aircraft from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The two Presidents further agreed on the desirability of promptly stationing observers at military airfields as provided for in United Nations Security Council resolution 781 (1992), as well as at their common State border.

6. The two Presidents agree on the need for all the parties in the conflict to bring under effective command and control all armed units on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to eliminate all paramilitary groups and criminal and mercenary elements emanating from whatever source.

7. They declare their total condemnation of "ethnic cleansing" and commit themselves to helping reverse that which has already taken place. They will also use their best endeavours to bring about conditions for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their permanent residences. They further declare that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are null and void. They urge all concerned parties to cooperate fully, promptly and unconditionally with current efforts, in particular by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to free all detainees, close all detention centres and assure safe passage of former detainees to secure and safe areas. They further urge all parties to facilitate the safe delivery of all humanitarian assistance to the populace of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

8. The two Presidents note the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 780 (1992) establishing an impartial commission of experts to examine, gather and evaluate evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity. They express their firm conviction that all perpetrators of criminal acts committed during the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be punished in accordance with all relevant legal provisions.

9. The two Presidents agree to meet again with the Co-Chairmen at a date to be determined. They thank the Co-Chairmen for today's meeting and also express their appreciation at the presence of UNPROFOR Force Commander, Lt.-Gen. Satish Nambiar.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24703
22 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 20 October 1992, from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

92-51995 3532f (E) 221092

221092

/...

Annex

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina vigorously protests the latest violation of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), paragraph 1, which bans "military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Yesterday and today the aggressor used helicopters to transport reinforcements and ammunition to northern Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the vicinity of Gradacac and Brcko. Helicopters of the type "Gazela" were also used to launch rockets on the Government positions.

Pursuant to the letter dated 15 October 1992 from the Presidency to the Security Council (S/24675, annex) with respect to the same matter; and

Acting under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests the Security Council "to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban".

(Signed) Ejup GANIĆ
Member of the Presidency

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/572
S/24704
22 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint declaration signed by His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and His Excellency Dr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia, signed at Geneva on 20 October 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Joint declaration made at Geneva on 20 October 1992 by the President of Croatia and the President of Yugoslavia

The President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Dobrica Cosic, and the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, met at Geneva on 20 October 1992, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen. The two Presidents reviewed the implementation of their joint declaration of 30 September and, in order to provide for its further implementation, declare as follows:

1. They note with satisfaction that various specific measures have already been taken to implement several fundamental issues covered in the joint declaration, that is, the agreement on Prevlaka; the stationing of observers at airfields in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in the Republic of Croatia; and the establishment of a Joint Inter-State Committee and its five commissions.

2. They note that the Joint Committee has held its first meeting. In order to promote and enhance the work of the Committee, and with a view to ensuring conditions for normalization of relations, they agree to establish liaison offices of the Inter-State Committee in each other's capitals, Belgrade and Zagreb. Under the direction of the Committee, the liaison offices will coordinate work on all open questions between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, as a priority, will address the following:

- Reopening of road, rail and telecommunications links between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as re-establishing international links across the two countries;

- Resolving matters of personal property, pensions and remittances, and other problems related to the economic well-being of their people;

- Examining issues related to dual citizenship.

3. Reaffirming their commitment in paragraph 2 of their joint declaration of 30 September, the two Presidents agree that the quadripartite mechanism established therein should start its work as soon as possible. Its priority task should be to organize and facilitate the return and the resettlement, under humane conditions, of displaced persons and groups. The two Presidents further agree that their representatives will provide for an exchange of information on missing persons.

4. The two Presidents agree to establish a Joint Inter-State Commission for the consideration of the overall security of Boka Kotorska and Dubrovnik. Joint customs controls will be established on the border.

5. The two Presidents agree to discuss, within their respective competencies, all elements concerning the implementation of the Vance plan at their next meeting with the two Co-Chairmen.

6. The two Presidents reaffirm their determination to exert all their influence towards a just, peaceful solution of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They urge all parties to the conflict to direct all necessary efforts towards a cessation of hostilities and the negotiation of constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of agreement between the three constituent peoples. With respect to the delivery of humanitarian aid, President Cosic informed the meeting that his Government had made the necessary preparations for the secure delivery of such aid along the Belgrade-Sarajevo route.

7. The two Presidents express their gratitude to the Co-Chairmen for having convened today's meeting and agree to meet again on a date to be specified.

Dobrica COSIC
President of the Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia

Franjo TUDJMAN
President of the Republic
of Croatia

Witnessed by: Cyrus Vance
David L. Owen

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24705
23 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Please find enclosed the second submission of the Government of the United States of America in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward J. PERKINS

92-52153 3674d (E) 231092 251092

/...

Annex

Note verbale dated 22 October 1992 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose the second submission by the United States to the United Nations Security Council of information on violations of humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The submission is made in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992).

Enclosure

10/22/92, 10 a.m.

Supplemental United States submission of information to the United Nations Security Council in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992)

This report supplements the previous United States submission of information pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. We have tried not to duplicate information provided to us from other countries, which we expect will be submitting their own reports by the 6 November deadline in resolution 780 (1992).

Recent reports out of the former Yugoslavia reaffirm the need for further investigative work, such as that to be done by the newly established United Nations War Crimes Commission. For example, reporters have been unable to locate any former prisoners of the camp at Omarska; this raises concerns for the prisoners' safety. In addition, the United States is continuing to receive reports of forced deportations. We strongly believe that these reports require expeditious investigation, so that substantiated information can be obtained about the persons responsible. While interviews with refugees once they have left the territory of the former Yugoslavia do provide valuable information, the international community needs to conduct investigations within the territory of the former Yugoslavia to assemble a more complete picture. Further, there is a need for forensic evidence regarding the various allegations of mass atrocities. The United States will pursue such information actively and will continue to urge other Governments to do so as well.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992), the United States will submit additional supplemental reports when other relevant information comes into its possession.

As in the initial United States report, the notations at the end of each of the following items indicate the source from which the information was drawn.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA: GRAVE BREACHES OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION

SECOND SUBMISSION

Wilful killing

21 September — Serb forces with automatic rifles about six miles outside Travnik fired on Muslim refugees who were leaving Bosanski Petrovac. "They shot at us from the forest beside the road," according to a 21-year-old man. "Four were killed in my truck and three were wounded." He gave the names of five relatives, all civilians, whom he said he saw dragged from their homes by Serbian soldiers in Bjelaj on 21 September and shot point-blank.

Other refugees from Bjelaj said they believed that more than 100 men and boys were killed in the village over a four-day period ending on 22 September. (Reuters)

27 August — Croatian paramilitary forces attacked a convoy of buses carrying over a hundred Serbian women and children, according to a peasant woman from Goradze who was in the convoy. She said the Croats killed 53 and left about 50 wounded. She escaped by hiding under some bodies. Her son, one of two "Serbian Republic" soldiers with the convoy, was badly wounded but survived. (Department of State)

21 August — More than 200 men and boys were massacred by Bosnian Serb police on a narrow mountain track at a place known as Varjanta, near the confluence of the Ugar and Ilomska rivers about 15 miles north of Travnik, according to at least three reputed survivors.

Semir, a 24-year-old man, told reporters that he was one of the last off the bus. "I saw three Serb policemen standing there, and in front of them there were big pools of blood. I decided at that moment to jump. I rolled a long way down, until I was caught on a tree. I heard shooting up above for about an hour after that. Bodies were tumbling past me. There were a lot of them."

"Cerni," a 31-year-old Muslim described how the prisoners were taken off the buses. "I jumped as soon as they started. I protected my head and arms and tumbled down. When I stopped, the other bodies were falling on me. The blood was all over. The other people ... were all killed at this place."

Semir, who lost a brother and a 16-year-old nephew during this incident, said he had recognized several of the killers because they were from his home village, Corakovo. He recognized two brothers in particular - naming them as among those who had rounded up this group of Muslims in Corakovo.

A third witness threw himself over the edge of the cliff as his guard turned to speak to another soldier. He had seen a Serbian soldier put a pistol in the mouths of several men and fire. (Department of State; The Washington Post; The New York Times; Reuters)

24 July — A Muslim locksmith, who was interned at Keraterm camp in north-western Bosnia, reported that on 24 July Serb guards with automatic weapons systematically had killed as many as 160 men who were locked inside an enclosure known as Room 3. The locksmith and three other Muslims imprisoned in an adjacent room said that another 50 prisoners were killed the next morning and that the killing continued the next night against an outside wall. "In the morning, they would collect the remains in a wheelbarrow - brains, blood, pieces of flesh." (The Washington Post)

20 July — A 31-year-old Bosnian Muslim refugee stated that on 20 July all the men living in Biscani were called out of their houses and forced to lie down in the centre of town on asphalt. Serb soldiers beat them with iron bars, and forced them to sing patriotic Serbian songs. The most prominent women in the village, about 100, were brought together. As the women were told to disperse, they were shot in the back. The bodies of the women lay in the road for four days until Serb trucks came to collect them. (Department of State)

2 July — An 82-year-old Bosnian Muslim refugee from the village of Prhovo, near Kljuc, described how the Serbian army came to his village, herded the people together in the centre of the town, and called out names from a list. Three or four soldiers began to execute those whose names were called, murdering the women and children as well as the able-bodied men. There appeared to be no pattern to those selected for killing. The soldiers then set the village on fire. (Department of State)

June — A 22-year-old man who had been interned in Kereterm camp in June told New York Newsday reporter Roy Gutman that for three days he and other prisoners buried about 300 men and women from seven Muslim villages south of Prijedor. One out of every 10 prisoners selected at random told the reporter that he had been beaten or tortured, or had witnessed killings. (Department of State)

June — A 31-year-old Bosnian Muslim refugee from the village of Hambarez, near Prijedor, witnessed the execution of two Muslims in the village of Biscani. One was Emsoud Aliskovic, a cousin of the village chief of police. As she watched, one Serbian soldier took an ax to the prisoners' heads, then the flesh of their upper thighs. Next, the soldier dismembered the victims' arms and legs. (Department of State)

May-June — Between 2,000 and 3,000 Muslim men and women and children were murdered by Serb irregular forces near Brcko. Most of the killings reportedly occurred at a brick factory and a pig farm near Brcko, and were carried out by irregulars led by Selijko Raznjatovic ("Arcan") and Vojislav Sesselj. Witnesses claimed to have seen the spontaneous murders of up to 50 prisoners at a time. (Department of State 25 September statement; The Washington Post; USA Today; The Washington Times)

May-June — Alija Lujinovic, a 53-year-old Muslim traffic engineer from Brcko, on 3 May was captured by Serbian irregulars - two days after the Yugoslav army and irregular forces attacked Brcko. The following is part of his account:

3 May — The leader of the territorial defence force was killed by soldiers' jumping up and down on his torso.

5 May — About five soldiers killed about 20-25 people on the grass in front of the building in which they were detained by cutting their throats with knives.

7 May — He and up to 1,500 people were taken by bus to the port known as Luka, on the Sava River. During their 50 days at this facility, Lujinovic witnessed the following:

Some people who had already been beaten to death were brought in the trunks of cars and dumped in the middle of the warehouse.

Lujinovic personally had to help carry out people who had been beaten in the night and died from the beatings; the bodies were thrown into the river. The guards were drinking heavily and taking green tablets. "Then they were really wild."

He once saw about 15 corpses of young men, 18-30 years old, completely naked, with the genitals torn out. A guard threatened to use a scissors-like instrument on him.

He saw at least 30 people taken to the sewage canals outside the warehouse where their throats were cut.

In some cases, he saw a doctor who would slit the throats of young, healthy people, cut out their organs and pack them into plastic bags, and load the organs into a refrigerator truck.

In one case, the guards broke a prisoner's head with gun butts to spill the brains. They then called the dogs to eat the brains.

23 June — On 23 June, the guards came and started calling out names of people to be released. Lujinovic was not on the list, but after he walked over to a guard with whom he had been acquainted at a former job and pleaded his case, he was released. He also stated that by the time of his release, only 150 of the 1,500 people had survived the camp. (Department of State; Congress; New York Newsday)

Mid-May — A Muslim refugee, a butcher by trade and probably in his early forties, spent 27 days at Luka camp outside Brcko, during which time he saw a soldier drag a man out of his building and return after a short time with blood-soaked knife in one hand and the man's head in the other. The refugee discussed with a United States Foreign Service officer in Vienna, Austria, the lack of food - a piece of bread about every three days. He witnessed one woman in her mid-thirties die from starvation. (Department of State)

May — Serbian guards at Omarska camp selected seven or eight Muslim and Croat prisoners at random each night to be executed, according to a 53-year-old Muslim camp survivor identified as Hujca. The only apparent trait the victims shared was their muscular build. (New York Newsday)

20 April — Adil Umerovic, a Muslim, shot a young Serb male on a Goradze street for no apparent reason, according to a young Serbian woman who witnessed the killing. She said the Serb was an unarmed civilian who was handcuffed. (Department of State)

12-28 April — A 33-year-old Bosnian Muslim refugee - a machine technician by profession - from Sarajevo and her two children were interned in Manjaca camp near Banja Luka for 16 days. One day the guards questioned one mother in front of the others. The guards then raped the mother's seven-year-old daughter in front of the other women interned in Manjaca camp. This girl died soon afterward. (Department of State)

April-July Reporter Roy Gutman obtained testimony from refugees on mass graves:

> "Men mainly served for the collecting of dead bodies of their neighbours in surrounding villages and fields. A group of them during only one day collected 700 bodies and buried them in a mass grave. The location of the grave is next to the road leading towards the town of Prijedor - at the edge of woodland called Gaj in the vicinity of the Europa Inn."
>
> "In the Trnopolje settlement itself, there are mass graves almost next to each house (with) 5, 10 or 20 bodies."
>
> "During the active existence of the camp (Omarska), lasting three months, every day, 10 to 20 people were killed. Their bodies were transferred and partially or completely buried in the mine locations as follows: Jezero open pit, the old Tomasica mine, the new Ruvac open mine, the lake near the Mededa dam."
>
> "Witnesses estimate that about 3,000-5,000 people were buried ... (in) a mass grave ... around the town of Prijedor, which is located near the village of Koricani on the road leading from the town of Skender Vakuf towards the town of Travnik at the place known by the name Koricanska Stijena."
>
> "Reconnaissance units of the army of Bosnia and Herzegovina were eyewitnesses to the burial of about 750 people during only one day. Their bodies were placed by excavators into fortification facilities and trenches for cannons, which were previously removed. Newly captured civilians and many camp prisoners from refugee convoys coming from the towns of Prijedor, Banja Luka, Kljuc, Mrkonic Grad, and Skender Vakuf were killed."

April-July Imam Mustafa Mojkanovic of Bratunac was tortured before thousands of Muslim women, children and elderly at the town's soccer stadium, according to Imam Efardi Espahic of Tuzla. Serb guards ordered the cleric to cross himself. When Mojkanovic refused, they beat him, stuffed his mouth with sawdust and beer, and then slit his throat.

The Muslim mufti of Zagreb, Sevko Omarbasic, has said that by the end of July the Serbs had executed 37 imams. (New York Newsday)

Mid-April

Muslim soldiers removed Serbian corpses from the Drina Hotel in Gorazde to a nearby river. A former hotel worker said some of the corpses were mutilated, e.g., were missing hands, and she saw one with his eyes gouged out. (Department of State)

One Serb seized by the Muslims was name Zekovic. He was paraded naked through Gorazde by his captors and was forced to crawl on the asphalt and bark like a dog, according to an eyewitness. Then he was tortured mercilessly before being executed, according to some reports. (Department of State)

Adil's two brothers, Salko and Arif Umerovic, reportedly participated with him in the killing of other Serbs in Goradze. (Department of State)

Torture of prisoners

May-June — A 52-year-old Bosnian Muslim cleric, whom Serbian military police had arrested on 16 May and subsequently released, was picked up again on 29 or 30 May by a convoy of Serb militia; he had been hiding in the woods. He was interned in Omarska camp for 75 days, during which time he was beaten regularly until he bled. The cleric witnessed several public beatings and sexual torture in the camp. He said that several men had been forced by the guards to have intercourse with each other, and that guards cut off some prisoners' hands and penises as a punishment and to frighten the other men. (Department of State)

16 May — A 52-year-old Bosnian Muslim cleric from Bosanska Kostajnica was arrested on 16 May by Serbian military police. He was beaten by the guards with rifle butts, boots and police batons. Three ribs in his back and his chest bone were broken. All his upper front teeth were knocked out. (Department of State)

May — A 35-year-old Muslim refugee from Rudo, who was detained in Rudo camp with 21 other Bosnians, told a United States Foreign Service officer on 18 September that all of the men in his camp had been beaten regularly. Men would be taken from their room for interrogation and return disfigured, in some cases with ears, fingers or noses cut off. (Department of State)

May — Forty young women from the Muslim-populated town of Brezovo Polje, north of Sarajevo, were brutalized and repeatedly raped in May of this year by Serbian soldiers, according to the Zagreb weekly, Globus. The United States Consulate in Zagreb reported that the story had contained enough names, dates, places, and other specifics - including photographs of quoted victims - to appear credible. (Department of State)

Reporter Roy Gutman wrote that victims had told him preparations for the mass rape began early on the morning of 17 May, when Serb soldiers in army uniforms and masks piled out of their minivans and rounded up the Muslims of Brezovo Polje for "ethnic cleansing". About 1,000 women, children and elderly were packed into eight buses, driven around the countryside for two days, and held under armed guard for four nights without food or water in a parking lot in Ban Brdo. Each night the soldiers reportedly took women off the buses to an unknown location at knifepoint. Finally, the group arrived in Caparde, where about 50 followers of Zeljko Arkan separated daughters from their mothers. The rape victims were "aged 15 to 30, with wholesome looks, careful dress, and gentle manners". (New York Newsday)

Abuse of civilians in detention centres

August-September — The CSCE Thomson Mission visited 21 Bosnian camps in late August and early September. "The situation in the camps is more or less disastrous. There can be no thought whatsoever of winter because some of the camps are in meadows under the open sky. Others have no water or heat, and people are lying on a bit of straw on the concrete. Malnutrition, bad medical care and unsatisfactory hygiene conditions are commonplace. People live in constant fear of being beaten or shot in the back of the head. The sick and old prisoners risk freezing to death when winter comes." (Thomson Mission Report)

June — A 16-year-old Muslim interned at Trnopolje camp, after having been raped three times, asked her Serbian rapist, "What are you doing?" He answered, "That's what your people are doing to us as well." After having released this girl, he and his group returned at least twice to the camp for more girls. One of the girls returned at 3.30 a.m. after having been raped by 12 different men that night. (New York Newsday)

May — A 23-year-old Bosnian Muslim from Trnopolje, near Prijedor, was interviewed on 5 October by a Foreign Service officer in an ex-detainee transit facility in Croatia. He had to leave his home on 22 May as part of the Serbian ethnic cleansing operation in northern Bosnia. After living with neighbours for two weeks, he was taken on 9 June to Trnopolje camp.

He stated that prisoners were occasionally allowed to leave Trnopolje camp for half-hour to one-hour periods to search for food in the woods. He explained that a prisoner always had to leave behind something important when he was let out. If he returned late, he would be beaten or killed. If he did not return, he would be shot on sight if and when found.

The ex-detainee stated that one month after his internment, he found the body of a friend in the woods approximately 300 metres from the camp. His friend's throat had been slit. The ex-detainee had seen his friend taken away earlier by a guard named Dragoje Cabic, whom the ex-detainee described as one of the most sadistic guards at Trnopolje. Cabic beat people very often and very brutally. Three weeks after discovering his friend's body, he found in the woods the body of his friend's brother.

The ex-detainee identified the commander of the camp as Major Slobodan Kuruzovic. (Department of State)

May

A 40-year-old Bosnian Muslim from the village of Kozarac was interviewed on 5 October by a Foreign Service officer in an ex-detainee transit facility in Croatia. He described the capture of his village by Serbian irregular military forces and the severe mistreatment and killing of many of its people.

The witness stated that on 24 May, the irregular forces entered his village shooting with tanks and guns. They were met by poorly organized, lightly armed resistance from the villagers, who were compelled to surrender after a full day of fighting. At the outset of the incident, he had worked to evacuate the children and elderly. He hid 140 children and 80 old people in the basement of a house in the town and later began to evacuate them through the woods towards the Croatian border. At first they had a guide, but he later deserted the group in the woods. After spending a night in the woods, the group learned that everyone else in the town had surrendered, and the witness decided that the group should give themselves up also as the best hope of ensuring their safety. Several similar groups that had also fled into the woods gathered in the woods to surrender together, making a combined group of around 3,000 persons, mainly children and the elderly.

The witness said that as the group walked out of the woods onto a road called Carsija Ulica, with white flags held high by about every fiftieth person, they were met by three tanks commanded by Zoran Karlica, a neighbour of the witness. Despite the white flags, the tanks opened fire on the group and many children were killed.

The witness was shortly thereafter taken on a bus to the Keraterm camp, where 120 people spent two nights on the bus parked at the gate of the camp without fresh air or water. On the third day, as the men filed off the bus single file, Serbian soldiers beat them on the back and limbs with police batons. The group spent two nights at Keraterm. On the third day, the witness and many other men were put on buses at 1 a.m., told to keep their heads down, and driven to Omarska camp.

The witness spent 77 days at Omarska, where he was interrogated and beaten eight times. On one occasion, his hands and feet were bound and he was hung from a hook by his hands and raised from the floor. He was beaten by several guards using rifle butts, heavy electrical cables, and homemade batons with small metal balls with sharp spikes. The witness said he was beaten senseless and awoke in a pool of his own blood, the only liquid he had to moisten his mouth.

The witness stated that a young Muslim man from Kozarac who had owned a Suzuki motorcycle was tortured in front of the other prisoners. He was severely beaten all over his body and his teeth were knocked out. The guards then tied one end of a wire tightly around his testicles and tied the other end to the victim's motorcycle. A guard got on the motorcycle and sped off.

The witness said that guards at the camp would pour acid on the fresh wounds of prisoners after some of the public beatings and laugh as the prisoners screamed from pain.

The witness said that prisoners at Omarska had to pass a field as they were herded to the eating area. He stated that there were 10 to 15 new corpses laid out in the field every morning. As prisoners fled into the eating area past a line of guards, the guards would trip the men and beat them on the back, limbs and joints with police batons and heavy cable. Every two days the prisoners received about 100 grams of bread and a small cup of soup with a bit of rice or potato. The witness went from 86 kilograms to 52 during his 77-day confinement.

The witness described the preparations made in the camp before the first journalists arrived. About 200 men in one sleeping room were moved to another room already at overcapacity. They were told to keep their heads down below window level and to keep quiet. There was only enough room for the men to sit with their knees against their chests. The other room was cleaned and 30 new prisoners from Keraterm were put there and shown to reporters.

He identified six guards at the Omarska camp by first name only: Neso (used to work at the Sretno cafe in the Suhi Brod quarter of Kozarac); Ritan; Uros; Daja; Gruban; Zeljko (probably among the camp commanders; drove a green Mercedes). (Department of State)

Late May — A Muslim refugee, a butcher by trade and probably in his early forties, spent 27 days at Luka camp outside Brcko, during which time he saw about 20 soldiers rape a woman in the presence of her child and other camp inmates. During a September interview with a United States Foreign Service officer in Vienna, he claimed that it was general knowledge that young girls were being picked up almost daily and brought to the canteen where they were raped. The girls subsequently "disappeared". (Department of State)

12-28 April A 33-year-old Bosnian Muslim refugee - a machine technician by profession - from Sarajevo and her two children were interned in Manjaca camp near Banja Luka for 16 days. During a 25 September interview with a United States Foreign Service officer in Zagreb, she described her first interrogation: two Serbian camp guards, who called each other Todor and Srbo, beat her and burned her right upper thigh twice with a cattle prod. They raped her in front of her children, a 12-year-old daughter and a 9-year-old son. Afterwards, she bled badly. Her daughter was raped twice. (Department of State)

Wanton destruction and destruction of property

29 May — A 29 May Serb attack on Prijedor destroyed the centuries-old Prohaska mosque and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. (New York Newsday)

April-July — All 14 mosques in and around Foca, among them the Aladza - the coloured mosque - built in 1550, were destroyed, as was the Ustikolina mosque near Foca, built in 1448. Thirteen mosques in Mostar, all built between 1528 and 1631, were destroyed.

According to the head of the Islamic community in Zagreb, 200 mosques were destroyed and another 300 damaged between April and late July. The Bosnian Institute in Zurich estimated that, in areas of Serb occupation, 90 per cent of the mosques have been destroyed. (New York Newsday)

Other, including mass forcible expulsion and deportation of civilians

6 October	Serbs forced hundreds of ethnic Muslims - at least six busloads - out of the district of Kotor Varos, south-east of Banja Luka. In addition, they gave ethnic Muslims in Kljuc an ultimatum to leave their district by the morning of 6 October, a deadline that was delayed until 8 October. (Department of State)
3 October	The president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) stated on 3 October that "the ICRC is convinced that, under cover of a policy of 'ethnic cleansing', tens of thousands of members of minority groups in areas controlled by the parties are still at the mercy of repressive measures applied locally in accordance with a discriminatory ideology". (ICRC Information Department)
29 September	In the northern Vojvodina town of Subotica, Serbian Radical Party (SRS) regional president Bozidar Vujic declared that his party had formed a paramilitary to "cleanse Subotica of all those who do not recognize Serbia and its political and territorial integrity". SRS leader Vojislav Seselj reportedly was handing out arms to Serbian farmers in Vojvodina as a prelude to efforts to drive out other nationalities. (Department of State)
25 September	About 80 per cent of Sarajevo's 350,000 civilians are without power and running water. Local Serbian commanders have repeatedly refused to permit crews from the water company into Serbian-held areas to repair pumps, clean filters, or replenish chlorine supplies. Without chlorine, engineers have been unable to fight the growing threat of water-borne epidemics. The relay station on Trebevic Mountain that carried telephone calls beyond Sarajevo was switched off by Serbian forces three months ago. (The Washington Post; The New York Times)
July-September	Banja Luka's 30,000 Muslims have been terrorized by bombings, beatings and interrogations, which have resulted in 126 Muslim deaths. Radisav Brdjanin, chief of the local war crisis committee in early September said on television that there was room for only 1,000 Muslims in Banja Luka and the 29,000 others would have to leave, "one way or another". (The Washington Post)
June	Serb forces chartered an 18-car train in an attempt to deport the entire population of Kozluk, Bosnia - some 1,800 people - to Hungary, but Hungary refused to admit them. After four days on board, the villagers were brought to Palic camp. They were told that "this was part of an ethnically pure Serbian region, and it was inconvenient to have a Muslim village at a key road junction". (New York Newsday)

18 March A Serbian woman in Goradze lost her right arm when "Muslim terrorists" threw a hand-grenade in her home in a mixed neighbourhood. (Department of State)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24706
23 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letters of 31 March (S/23773) and 2 April 1992 (S/23774) to the President of the Security Council and to the President's reply of 2 April 1992 (S/23775) concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Following further consultations, I propose that Brunei Darussalam be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNTAC.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-52338 3623i (E) 231092 231092

251092

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24707
23 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 October 1992 (S/24706), concerning the addition of one country to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They endorse the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
President of the Security Council

92-52344 3745e (E) 231092 231092

251092

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24708
23 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 16 October 1992 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, stating that Mr. Shunji Maruyama has been appointed deputy representative of Japan on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

92-52356 3518g (E) 231092 251092

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24709
24 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to 16 October 1992 (S/24675) and 20 October 1992 letters from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council with respect to violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), and;

Considering additional information, from the Presidency this morning and widespread reports from journalists in neighbouring Croatia, that gross violations continue;

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) requests from the Security Council "to examine without delay all information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban;".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

92-52377 3555h (E) 241092 *251092*

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24710
26 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my report to the Security Council of 28 September 1992 (S/24600) in which I had described the situation around the Dubrovnik area of Croatia in the light of the failure of the Yugoslav Army to withdraw from the Prevlaka Peninsula.

I am pleased to inform you, and through you the Security Council, that the agreement described in my report, under which the Yugoslav Army was to complete its withdrawal from Croatia, has been successfully implemented.

The last remaining units of the Yugoslav Army completed their withdrawal from the Prevlaka Peninsula on 20 October 1992. The United Nations flag is now flying on the Peninsula, and United Nations military observers, in cooperation with the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM), are patrolling the area.

With the final departure of the Yugoslav Army from Croatian soil, a crucial element in the United Nations peace-keeping plan approved by the Security Council (S/23280, annex III) has been fulfilled.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-52603 (E) 261092

261092

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/577
S/24711
26 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from His Excellency, Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, concerning the attacks by the Croatian Army on the territory of Eastern Herzegovina (Bosnia-Herzegovina) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

92-52878 3627i (E) 261092

261092

/...

ANNEX

Letter from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia

According to my information and reports of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) the Yugoslav Army very correctly and without a single incident withdrew its forces from the territory of the Republic of Croatia on 20 October 1992.

However, immediately after the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Cavtat and Konavle on 19 and 20 October 1992, members of the Army of the Republic of Croatia caused an incident and opened fire on the territory of Eastern Herzegovina (Bosnia-Herzegovina).

Between 20 and 23 October 1992, on a number of occasions, from the region of Kupari, Cavtat and Konavle, they have opened artillery and rocket fire against the municipality of Trebinje and then tried to carry out infantry attacks.

On 22 October 1992 a group of four members of ECMM were detained in Cavtat. They spent about six hours in prison, and after they were released from prison and came to Herzegovina, to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, they stated that they were maltreated by members of the Croatian Army and that they wished to go back to the Netherlands.

On 21 October 1992 Croatian authorities from Dubrovnik cut off the water supply to the municipality of Herceg Novi.

The incident that you informed me about on 24 October was caused by Croatian Army forces.

The attack was started with artillery and rocket fire from the region of Kupari and Cavtat, followed by infantry forces acts in the direction of Trebinje, towards Zaplanik-Hum, Zaplanik-Orah and Zvekavica-Poljice.

Mr. Co-Chairmen,

It is evident from the above that the Republic of Croatia is disregarding the agreement signed by myself and President Tudjman at Geneva, as well as the Vance plan, and that it is in that way threatening the citizens in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia bears no responsibility for the above-mentioned conflicts.

However, such behaviour of the Croatian Army makes me inform you of the following: in the case that the Croatian side refuses to allow the supply of water to Herceg Novi and does not stop its activities, Serbs from Eastern Herzegovina shall be forced to discontinue the supply of water and electricity to Dubrovnik and its surroundings.

Dobrica COSIC
President of the Federal Republic
of Yugoslavia

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/577/Corr.1
S/24711/Corr.1
9 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The following correction has been requested by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations:

Annex

The fourth paragraph should read

On 22 October 1992 a group of four members of ECMM were detained in Cavtat. They spent about six hours in prison, and after they were released from prison and came to Hercegnovi, to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, they stated that they were maltreated by members of the Croatian Army and that they wished to go back to the Netherlands.

92-68589 3613j (E) 091192

091192

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/579
S/24712
26 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 69, 88 and 117
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the statement on Angola made by the European Community and its member States in London and Brussels on 22 October 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 69, 88 and 117, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Statement on Angola made by the European Community and its member States on 22 October 1992

The Community and its member States take note of the publication of the official results of Angola's first democratic elections and their verification as having been free and fair by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. They fully support the conclusions reached by the Special Representative and expect that all parties to the elections will respect the choice of the Angolan people.

They also look forward to the holding of the second round of Presidential elections in conditions of peace and without threats or intimidation from whatever quarter.

They further believe that an essential condition for peace lies in strict compliance with the Bicesse Accords, particularly those sections related to the Angolan Armed Forces.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24713
26 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 24 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a letter from Mr. Tofik Casimov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, which was received by telex.

"Sir,

"I must express my gratitude to you and to the members of the Security Council for the attention they have paid to the process of settling the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

"In continuing the productive dialogue we have established, I wish to inform you of recent events which, in my view, give grounds for optimism with regard to accelerating the settlement process.

"The most important of these is the consent given by Mr. Abulfaz Elchibey, President of the Azerbaijani Republic, to the cessation of hostilities in the region in response to the appeal by the Minsk Group, as indicated in a letter sent to Mr. Mario Rafaelli, President of the Minsk Conference of the CSCE on Nagorno Karabakh. I regard this step as an act of goodwill on the part of Azerbaijan, which has a vital concern in a speedy settlement of the conflict.

"In this connection, mention should be made of the new initiative put forward by Mr. Jack Maresco, United States representative to the talks held under the auspices of the Minsk Group, who recently visited the region and submitted for the consideration of the parties a number of very promising proposals which have the potential for providing new momentum to the settlement process. These proposals are now at the stage of detailed consideration by the Azerbaijani side, and I shall be glad to inform you of the results as soon as it is concluded. I simply wish to point out that the proposals are based on agreements already reached as well as on new approaches.

"I wish to assure you that Azerbaijan, as before, continues to favour the peaceful settlement of the dispute on the basis of the principles laid down by the CSCE. I trust that you will understand the position of the Azerbaijani Republic. I am confident that you share my view on the need to take a carefully weighed and cautious approach to this complex process, which will require some time to work out in order to arrive at an appropriate solution to these problems.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) T. GASIMOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic"

I request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24714
27 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter which I addressed to the President of the Security Council on 1 September 1992 (S/24533), transmitting to the Council a list of the countries which I had approached as prospective troop contributors to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). I should also like to refer to the reply dated 8 September 1992 from the President of the Council (S/24354).

I now wish to inform the Council that, of the countries listed in my letter of 1 September, Belgium, Canada and Egypt have each pledged to provide one battalion to UNOSOM and Australia and Denmark have agreed to provide personnel for the Operation's logistical unit.

Since then, Norway and New Zealand have also offered logistical personnel. I should be grateful if the Security Council would agree that Norway and New Zealand be added to the list of troop-contributing countries.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-65187 3562h (E) 271092 271092

271092

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24714*
30 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter which I addressed to the President of the Security Council on 1 September 1992 (S/24533), transmitting to the Council a list of the countries which I had approached as prospective troop contributors to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). I should also like to refer to the reply dated 8 September 1992 from the President of the Council (S/24354).

I now wish to inform the Council that, of the countries listed in my letter of 1 September, Belgium, Canada and Egypt have each pledged to provide one battalion to UNOSOM and Australia has agreed to provide personnel for the Operation's logistical unit.

Since then, Norway and New Zealand have also offered logistical personnel. I should be grateful if the Security Council would agree that Norway and New Zealand be added to the list of troop-contributing countries.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

92-66671 3824b (E) 311092 311092

011192

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24715
27 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 October 1992 (S/24714) concerning the logistic support unit of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with your proposal contained therein.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
President of the Security Council

92-65193 3685d (E) 271092 271092

271092

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24716
28 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for purposes of observation and provocation during the period 15 to 22 October 1992. During that same period, the aircraft dropped heat flares over some districts in the Ninawa governorate. The details are as follows:

15/16 October

(a) Northern region: 10 sorties flown at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 71 sorties were flown by F4, F14 and F16 aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 7,000 to 9,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Al-Khidr and Busayyah.

16/17 October

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties were flown by Mirage, F4 and other types of aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 m. The flights were concentrated above the districts of Mosul, Erbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 59 sorties were flown at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Basra, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, southern Diwaniyah, Ushbayjah and Busayyah.

17/18 October

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties were flown at speeds ranging from 600 to 800 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Mosul, Erbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

At 1257 hours on 18 October, two United States aircraft dropped 12 heat flares in the area between Qasbah Fayidah in the Dohuk governorate and the eastern shore of Lake Saddam.

(b) Southern region: 57 sorties were flown by TRI, F14, F15 and F16 aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 3,500 to 20,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Al-Khidr, Busayyah and Jalabiyah.

19/20 October

(a) Northern region: 29 sorties were flown at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 4,500 to 6,500 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Mosul, Erbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

At 1930 hours on 19 October, two United States aircraft dropped six heat flares over the northern edge of Saddam Dam in the Ninawa Governorate.

(b) Southern region: 130 sorties were flown by Mirage, F14, F15 and F16 aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Shatrah and Qal'at Salih.

20/21 October

(a) Northern region: 31 sorties were flown at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 7,000 m. Flights were concentrated over the districts of Mosul, Erbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Zakho, Ain Zalah and Rawanduz.

(b) Southern region: 155 sorties were flown by F4, F14, F15 and F16 aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Jalabiyah, Irtawi and Busayyah.

21/22 October

(a) Northern region: 35 sorties were flown at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Mosul, Erbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties were flown by F4, F14, F15 and F16 aircraft at speeds ranging from 600 to 900 km/h and at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 m. The flights were concentrated over the districts of Basra, Amarah, Samawa, Nasiriyah, Salman, Irtawi, Qal'at Salih, Busayyah and Jalabiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this document distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24717
25 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to 15 October 1992 (S/24675) and 20 October 1992 (S/24703) letters from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and my letter of 23 October 1992 (S/24709) to the President of the Security Council with respect to violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), and;

Considering additional information from the Presidency regarding the continuing use of helicopters of the types "Mi-8", "Gazelle" and "Gamma" for military purposes including offensive warfare, especially in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a gross violation of resolution 781 (1992);

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) requests from the Security Council "to examine without delay all information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban".

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

92-52948 3628i (E) 261092

261092